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Yogo

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(54) **BENDING DEVICE**

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- (51) **Int. Cl.**
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B21D 9/05 (2006.01)
B21D 11/00 (2006.01)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **72/422; 72/149; 72/306**

- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **72/306-307, 361, 422, 419-421, 20.5, 72/149-150, 64, 299**
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Dana Ross

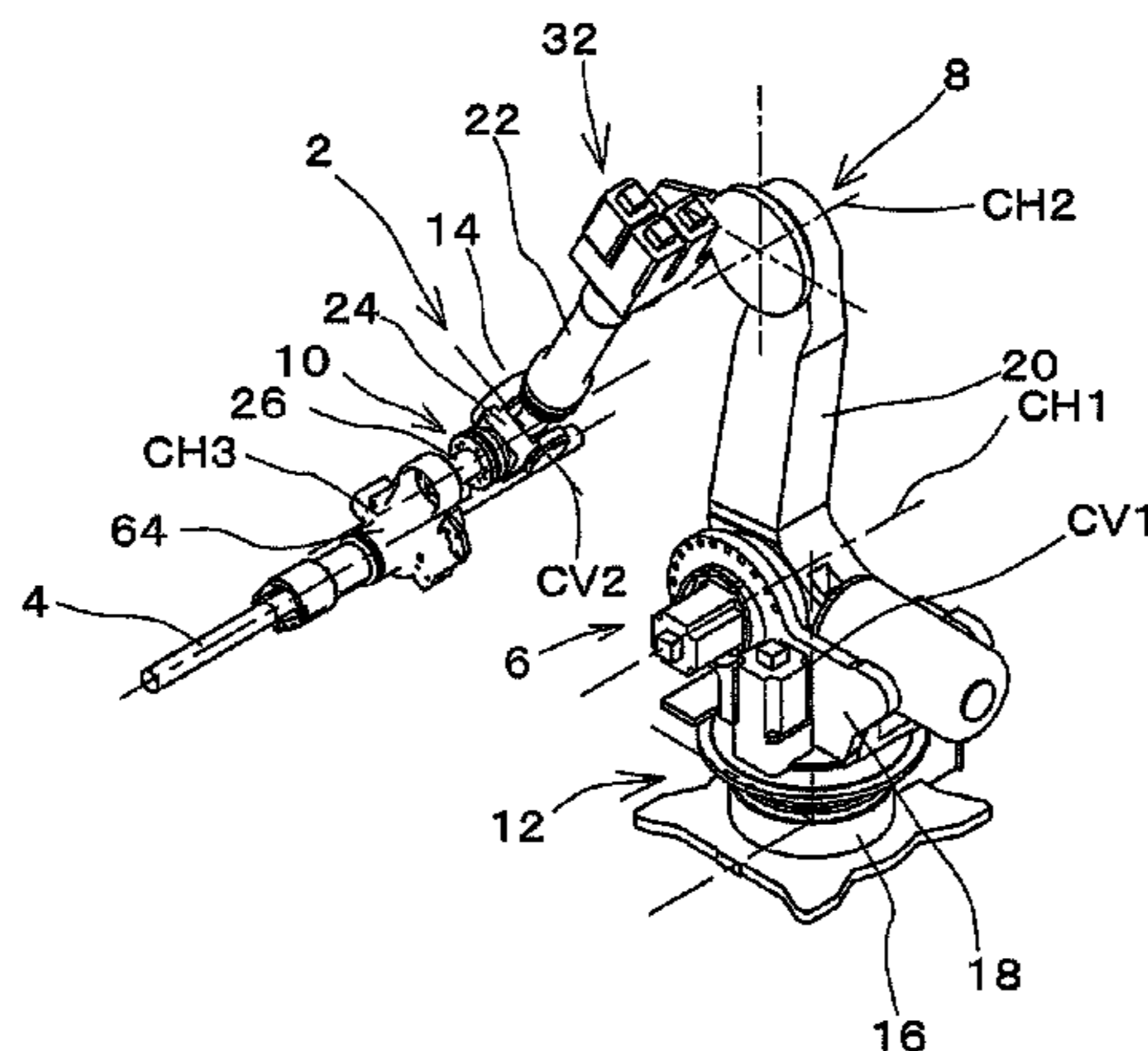
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bending device includes a bending mechanism for holding an elongated workpiece between a bending die and a clamping die revolvable around the bending die, and revolving the clamping die, to thereby bend the workpiece. The bending device includes a fixing base on which the bending mechanism is mounted, and an articulated robot on which a chuck mechanism for holding the workpiece is mounted and which moves the chuck mechanism.

4 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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FIG.1

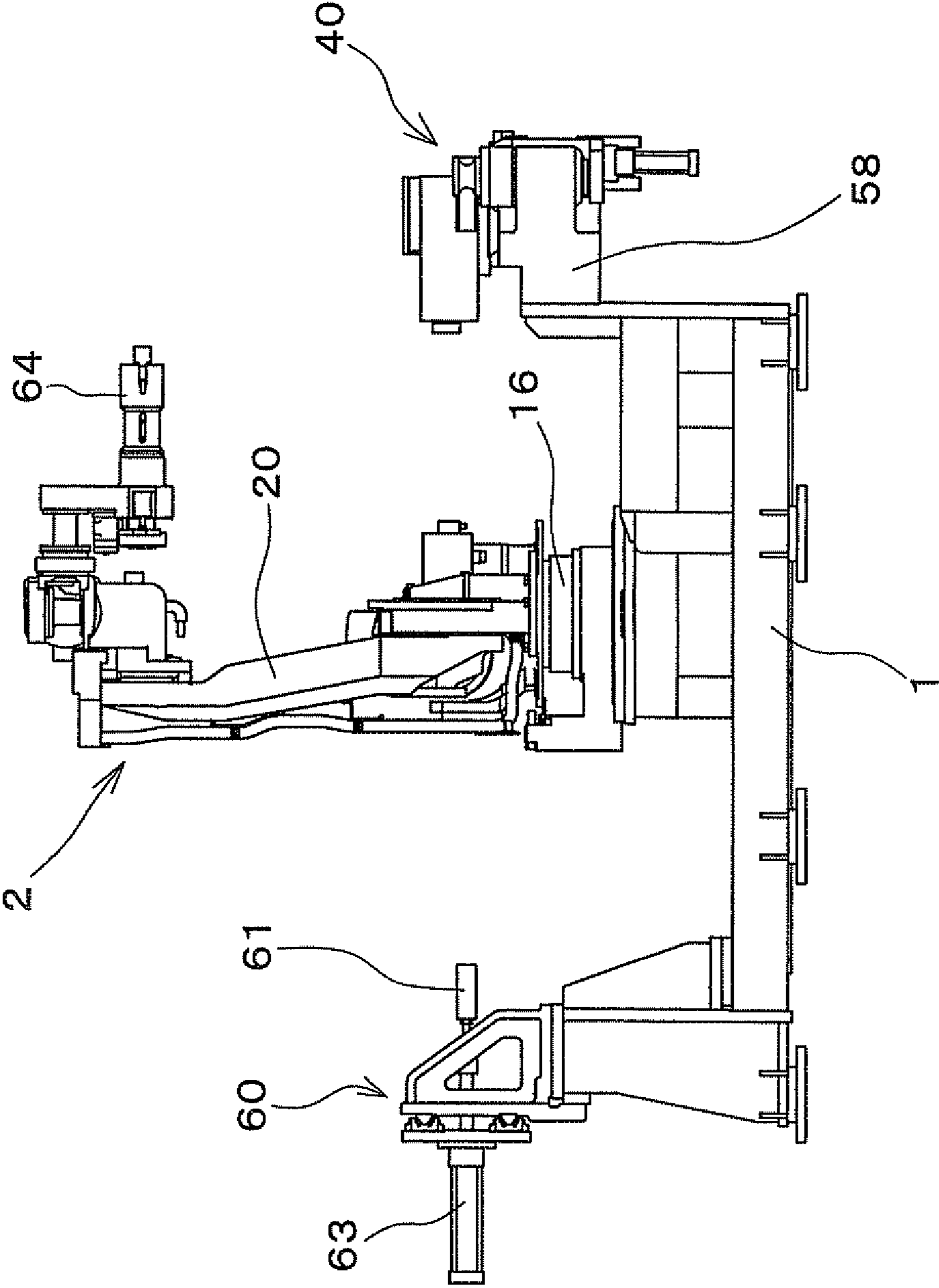


FIG.2

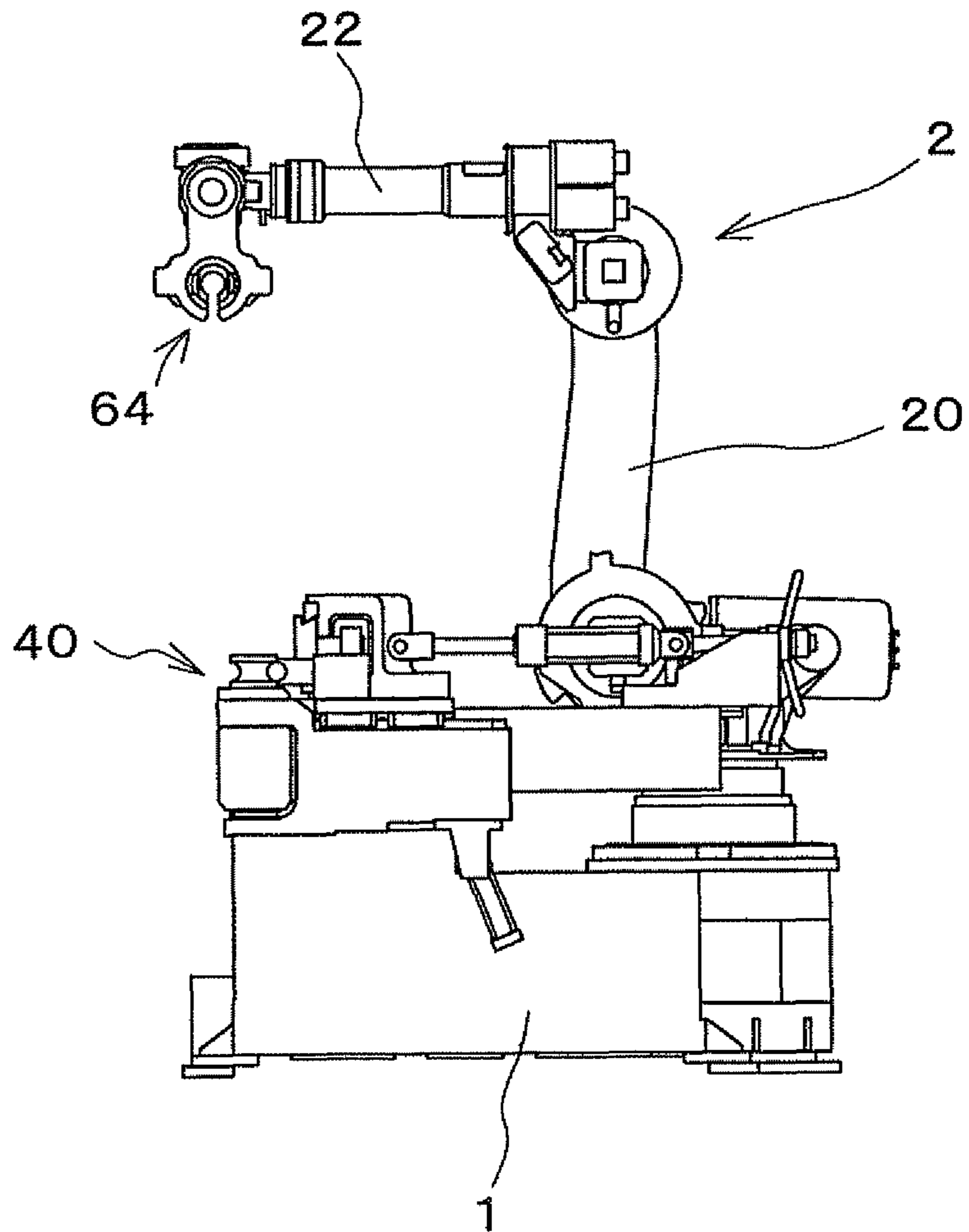
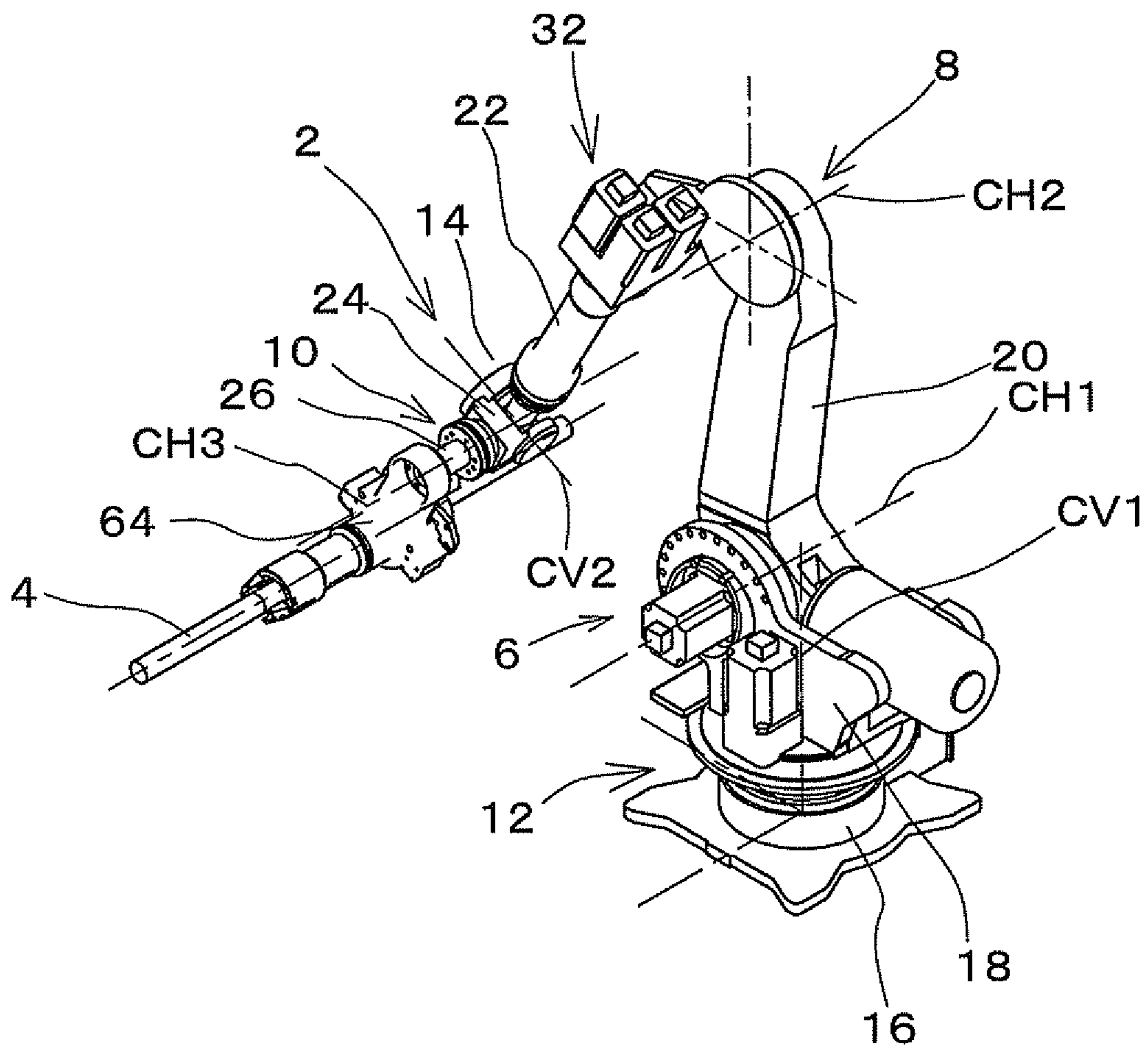


FIG.3



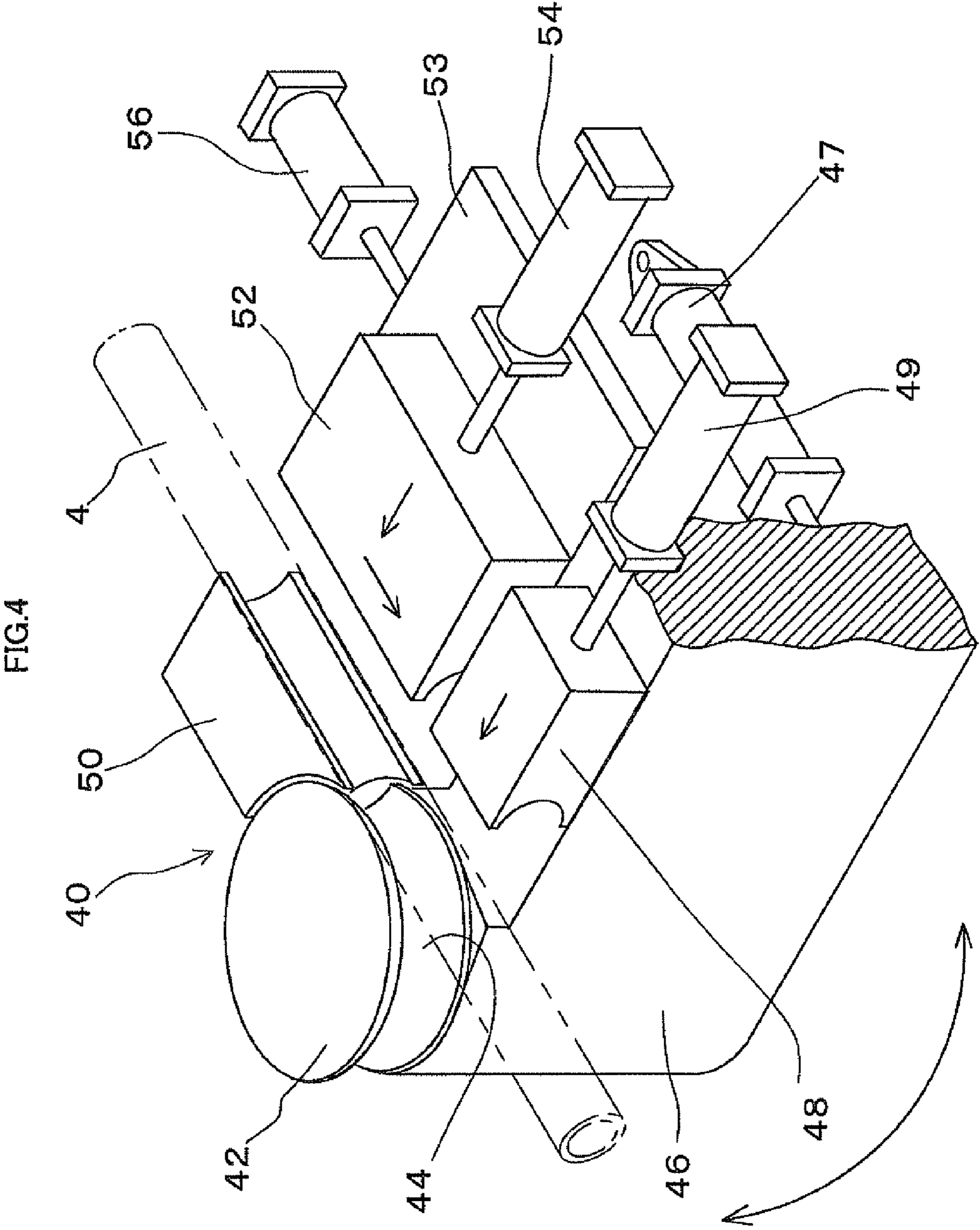


FIG.5

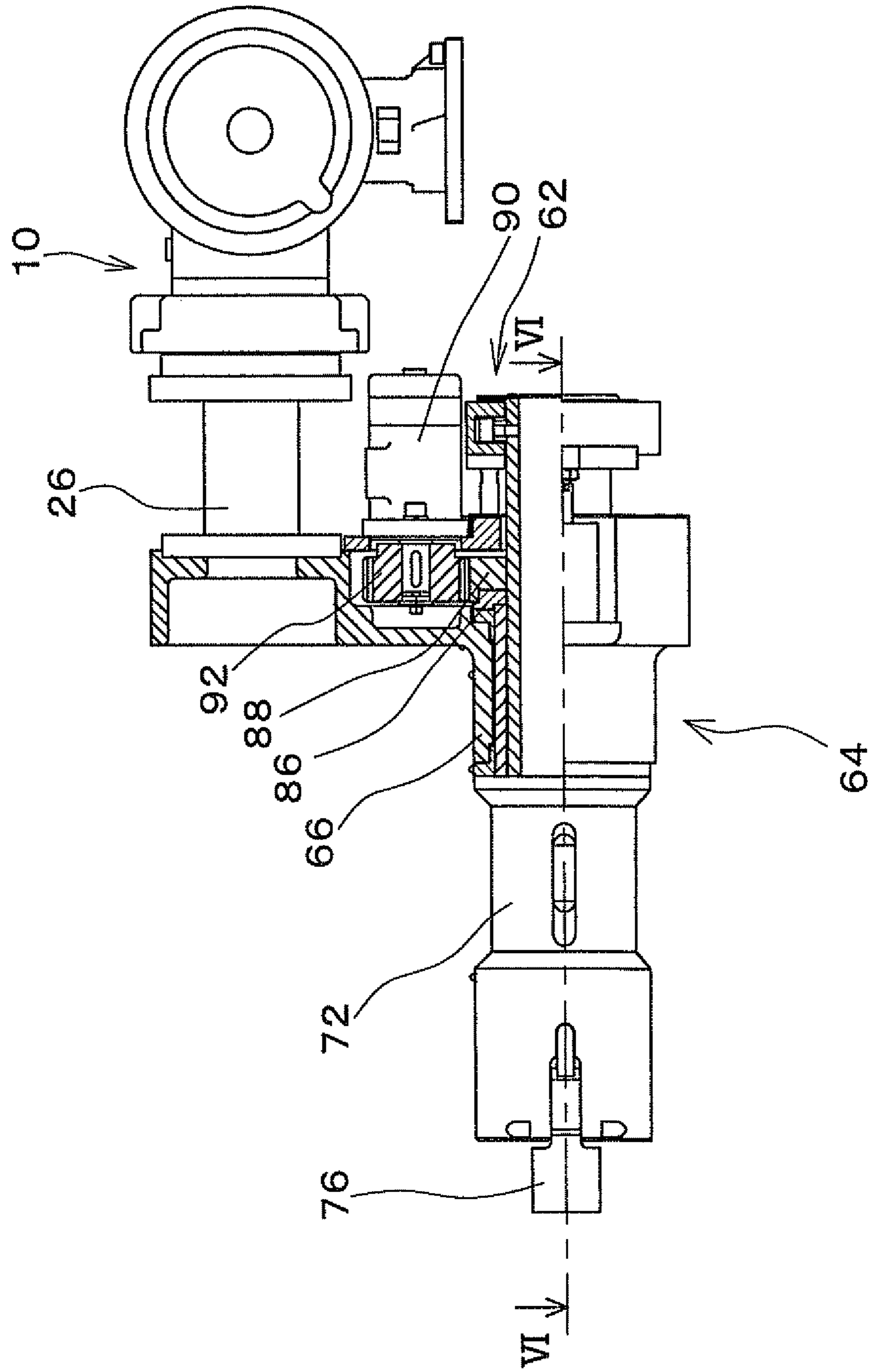


FIG.6

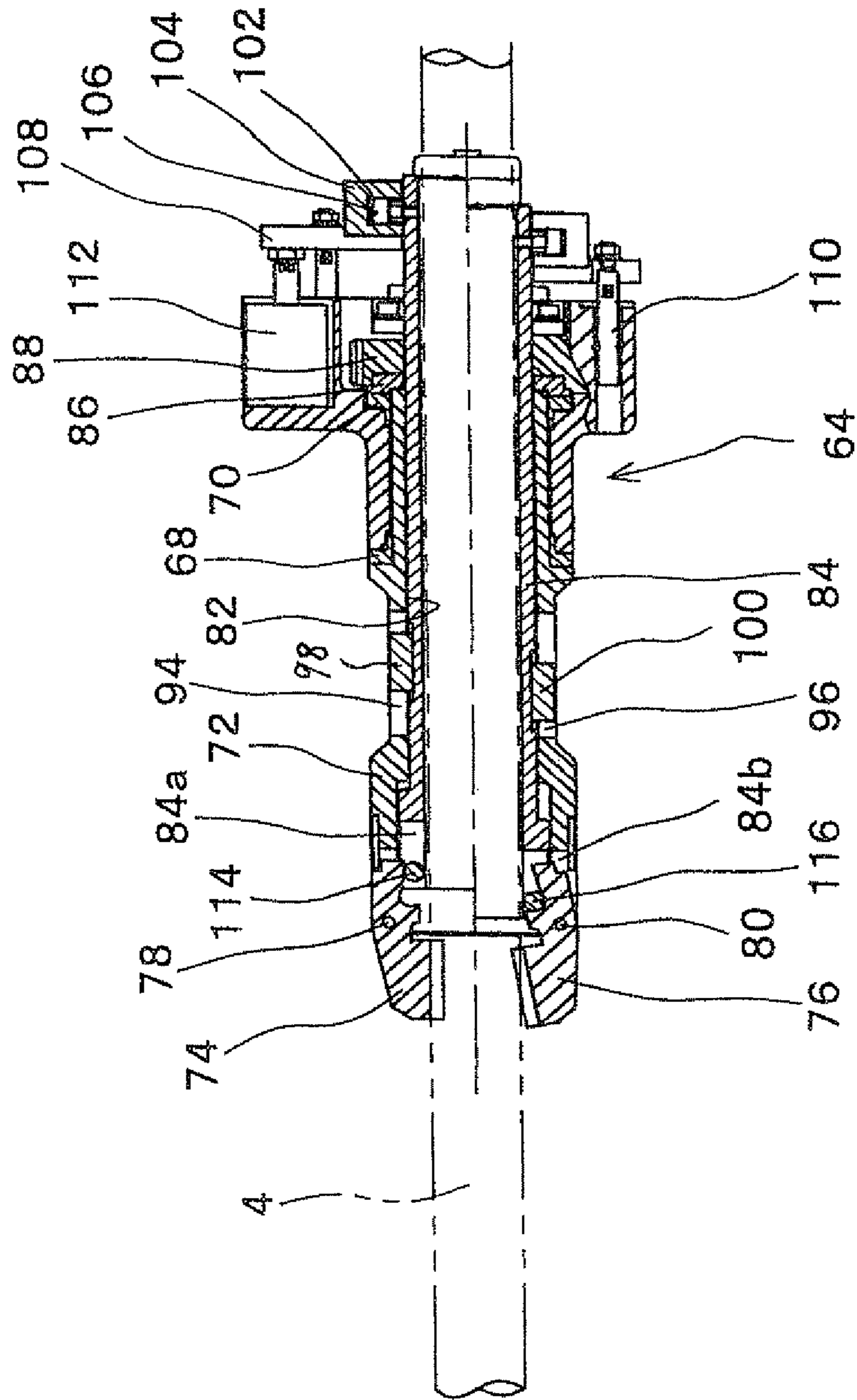


FIG.7

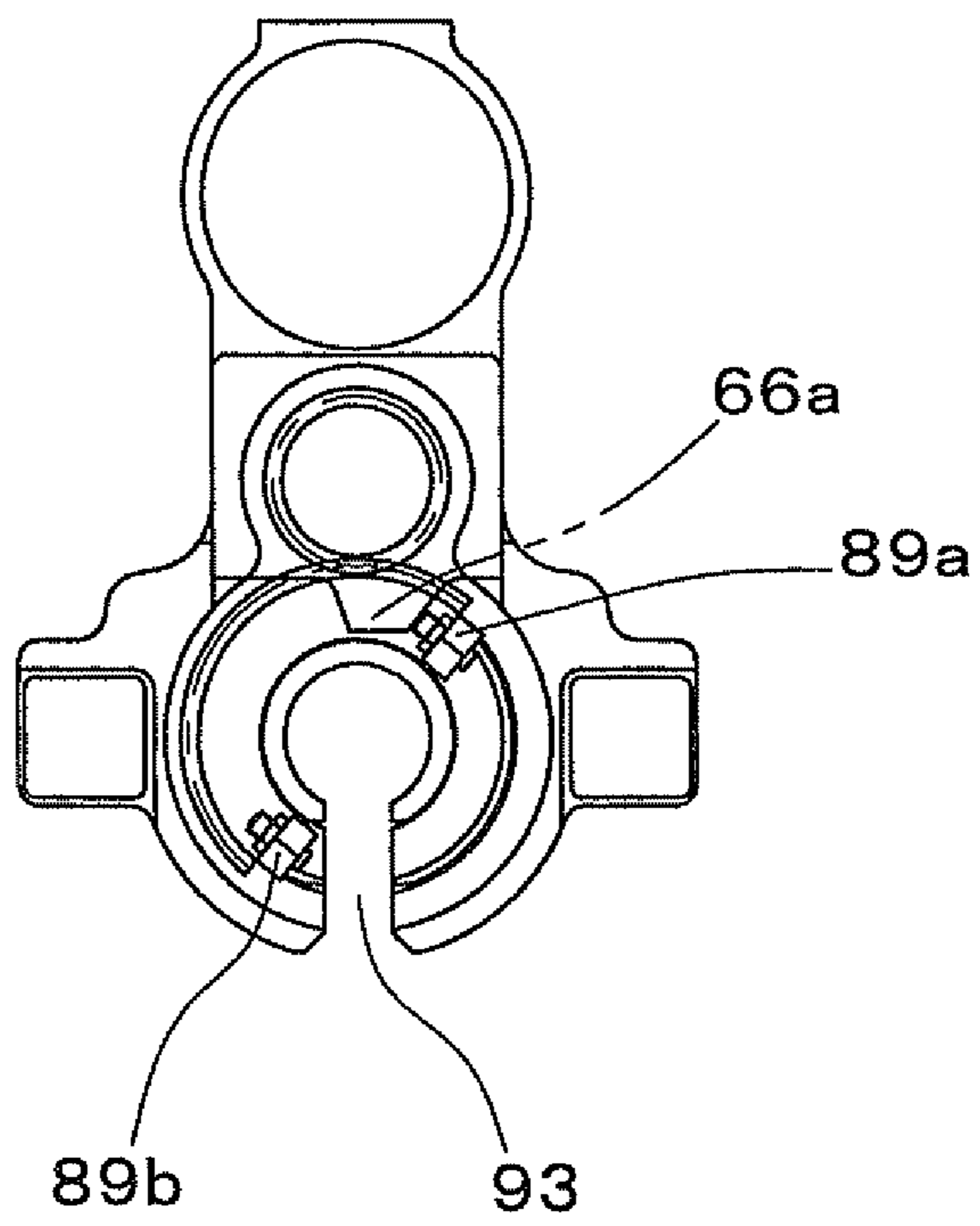


FIG.8A

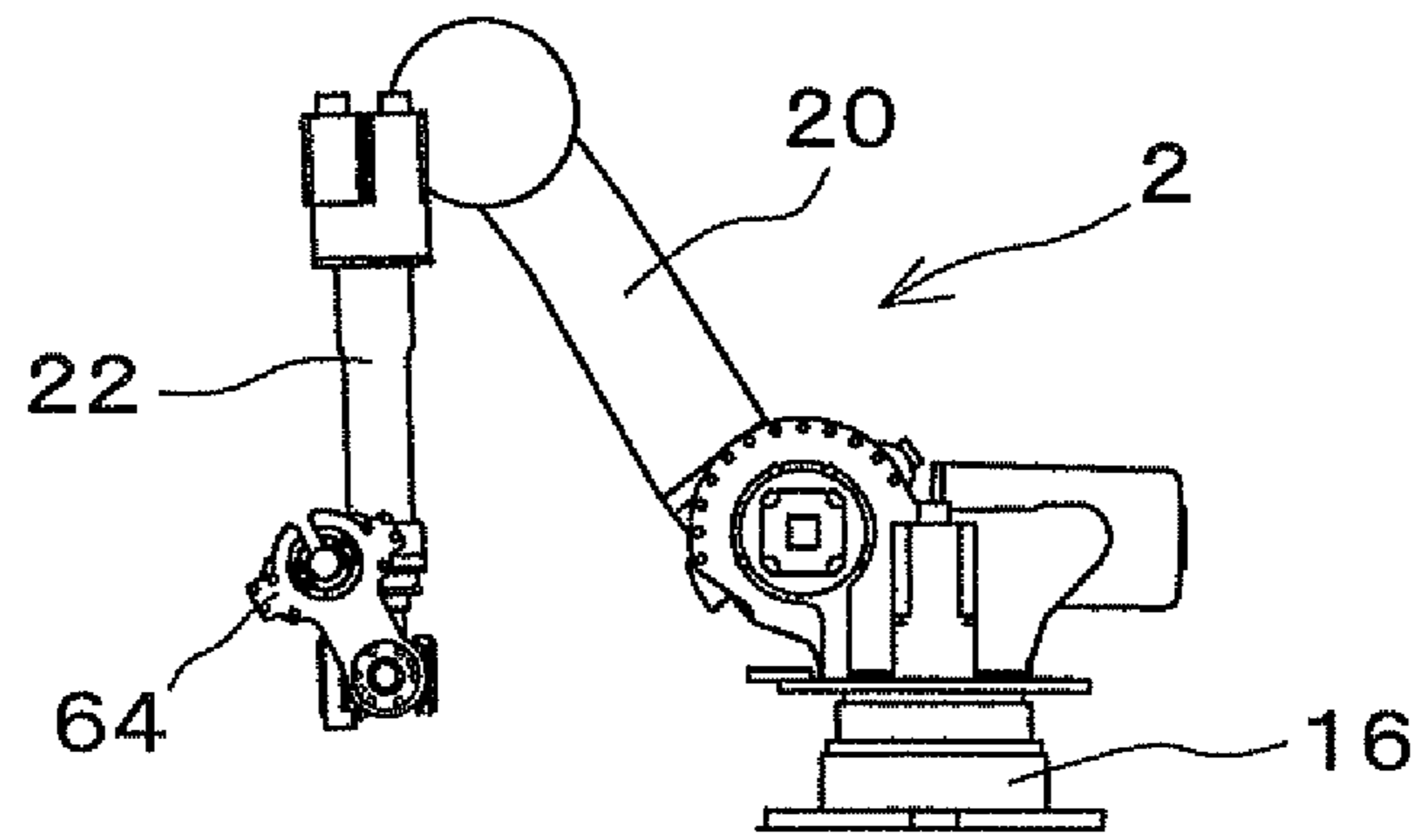


FIG.8B

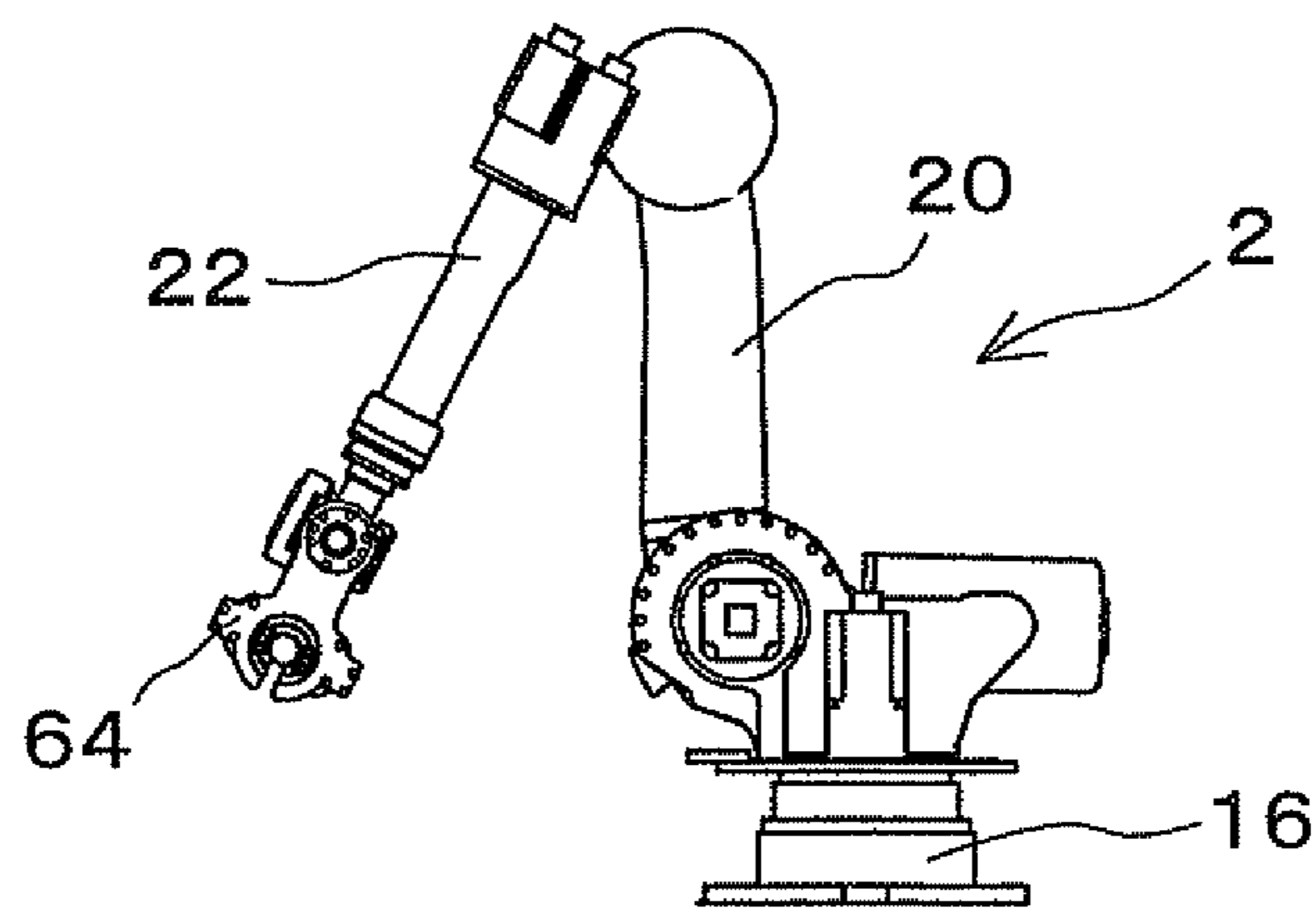


FIG.8C

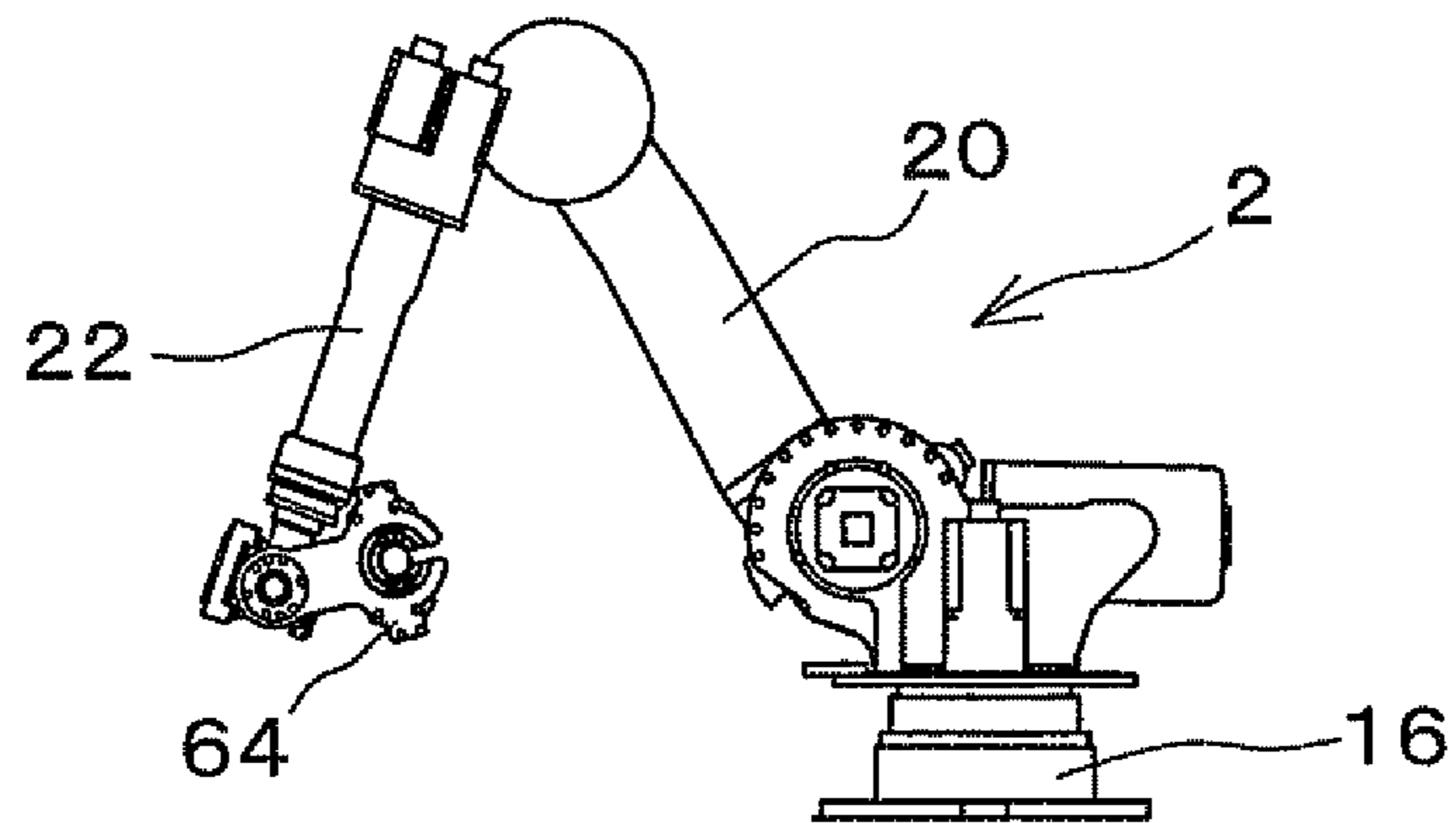


FIG.9

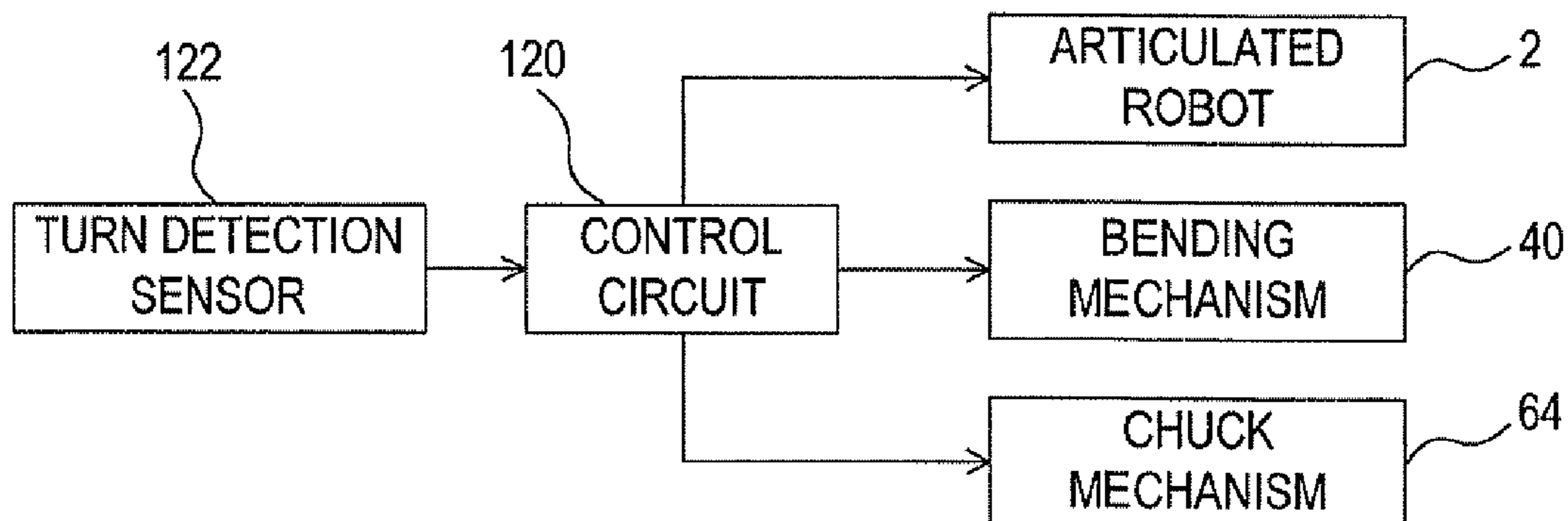


FIG.10

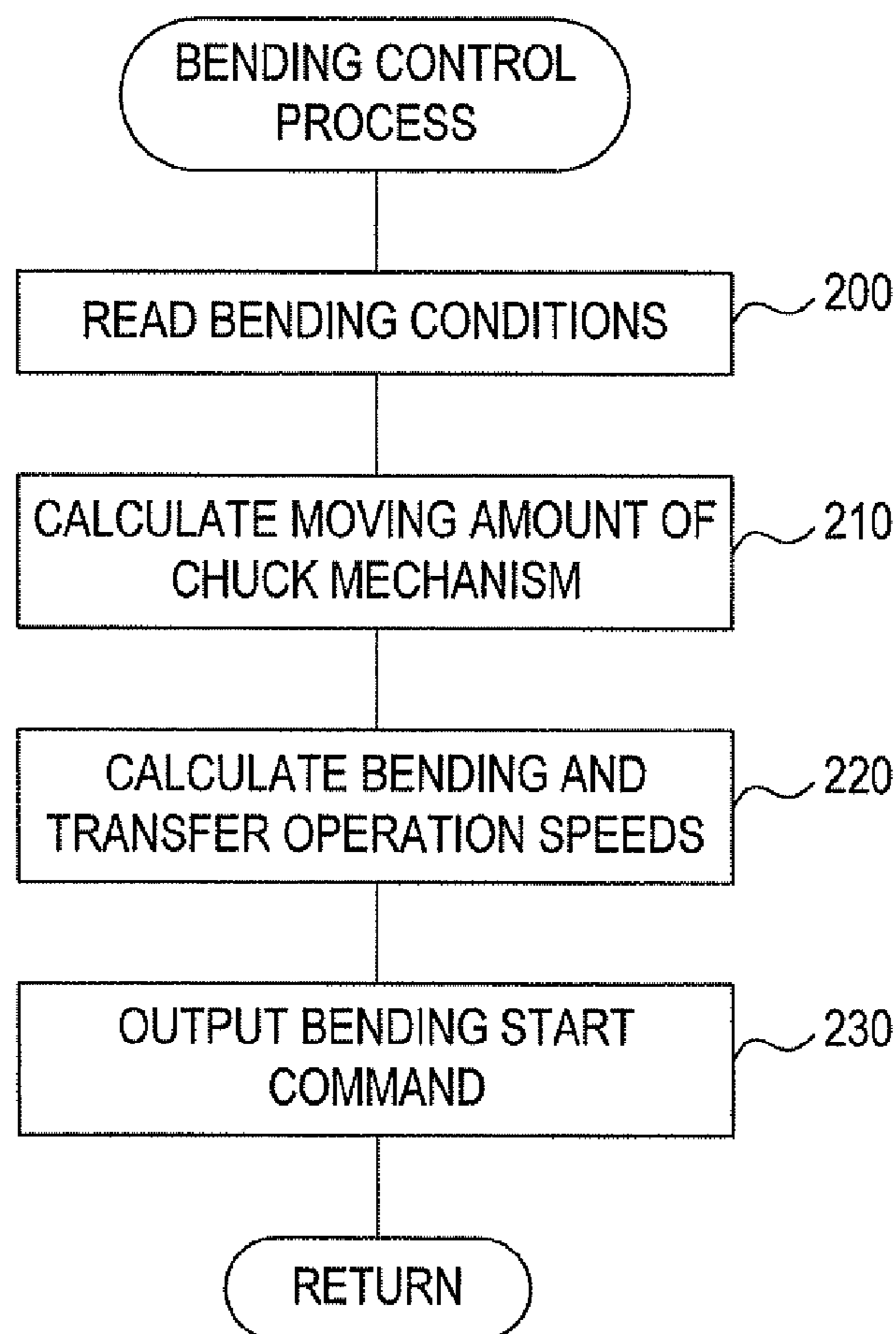


FIG.11

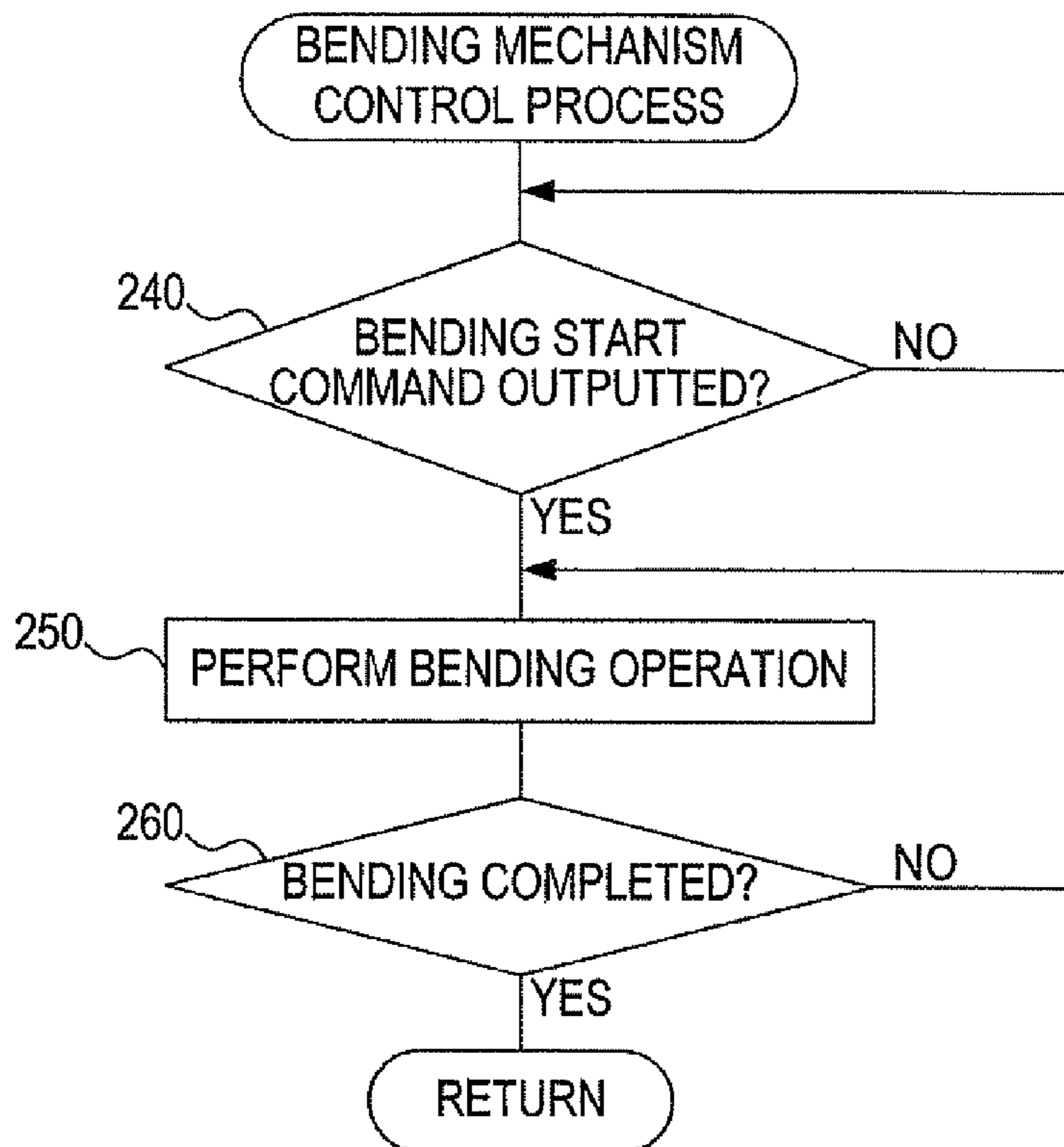
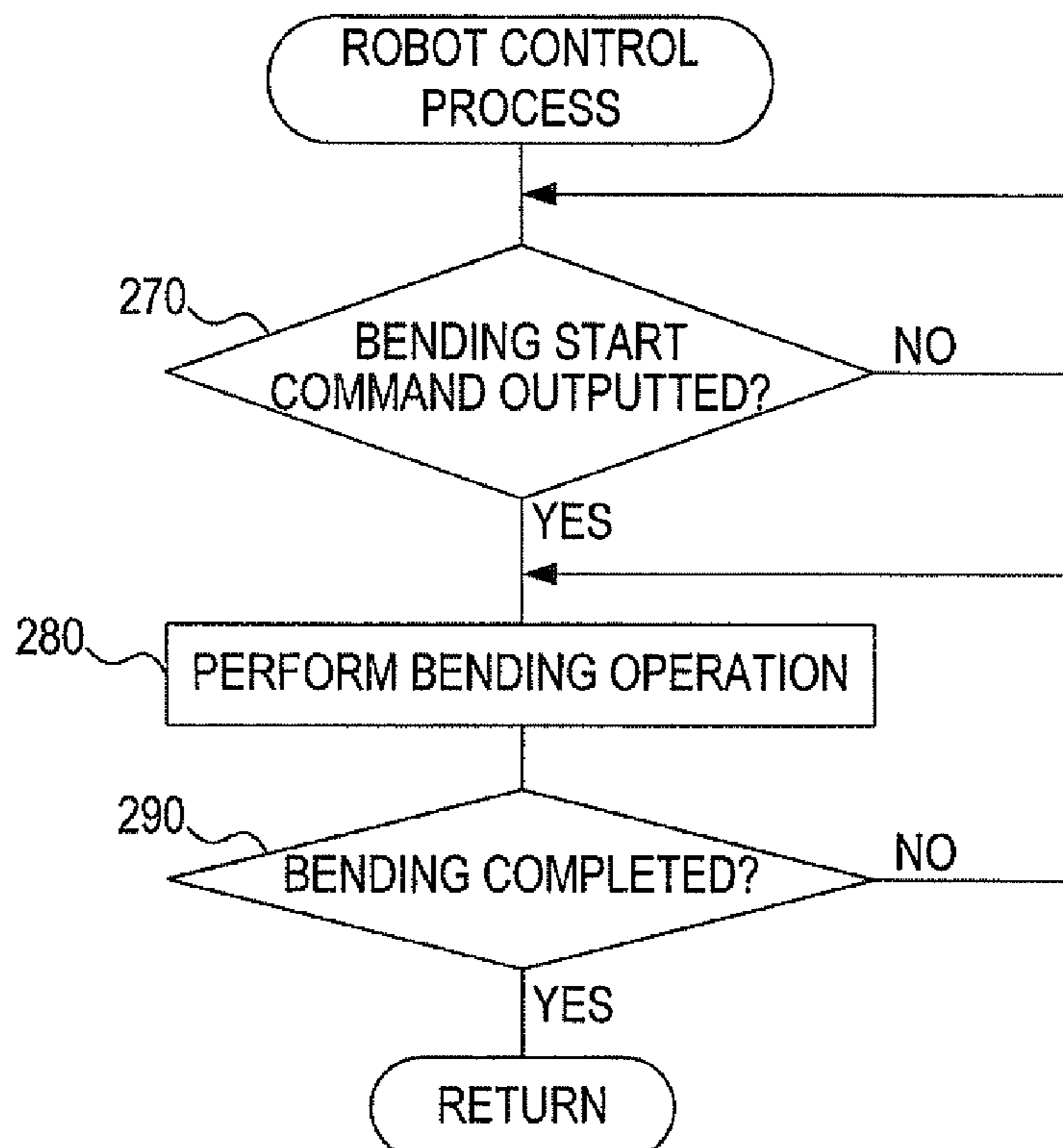


FIG.12



1**BENDING DEVICE****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This Application is a continuation of U.S. National Stage application Ser. No. 12/864,912, filed Jul. 28, 2010, which is a Section 371 National Stage Application of International Application No. PCT/JP2008/051542, filed Jan. 31, 2008, and published as WO 2009/096024 on Aug. 6, 2009, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a bending device in which, when bending an elongated workpiece, such as a pipe or a rod-shaped member, in a predetermined direction, the bending is performed while moving the workpiece.

BACKGROUND ART

In a conventional known bending device such as described in Patent Document 1, a workpiece is held by a chuck mechanism, a bending mechanism is attached to an end of an articulated robot having three sets of joints each turning around an axis parallel to an axial direction of the workpiece, the bending mechanism is moved to a predetermined position by turning the respective joints, while the chuck mechanism is moved in the axial direction of the workpiece by means of a moving mechanism, to thereby perform bending at a plurality of points.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2001-212624

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION**Problems to be Solved by the Invention**

Such a conventional bending device involves the following problem: since the chuck mechanism is moved by means of the moving mechanism to thereby move the workpiece in the axial direction, a sufficient space to allow the moving mechanism to move the chuck mechanism which is holding the workpiece is required, and thus the device is larger in size and requires a larger installation space.

It is desirable to provide a bending device that is small in size and does not require a large installation space. It is also desirable to mount the chuck mechanism on the articulated robot.

Means for Solving the Problems

A first aspect of the present invention is a bending device configured as below. Specifically, in the bending device having a bending mechanism for holding an elongated workpiece between a bending die and a clamping die revolvable around the bending die, and revolving the clamping die, to thereby bend the workpiece, the bending device includes: a fixing base on which the bending mechanism is mounted, and an articulated robot on which a chuck mechanism for holding the workpiece is mounted and which moves the chuck mechanism.

In the bending device, the chuck mechanism is preferably configured to turn the workpiece around a longitudinal direction thereof. Also, in the bending device, the articulated robot may include a plurality of parallel joints turning around mutu-

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ally parallel axes and a plurality of perpendicular joints turning around axes perpendicular to the parallel axes.

Further, in the bending device, the chuck mechanism may include a turnably supported turning member and claw members swingably supported by the turning member, and may be configured to support a tubular member, into which the workpiece is longitudinally inserted, so as to be slidable in the turning member, and moves the tubular member to cause the claw members to swing and hold a periphery of the workpiece. Moreover, in the bending device, the chuck mechanism may be configured to turn the turning member within a predetermined angle range, to thereby twist the workpiece held by the chuck mechanism around a longitudinal direction thereof within the angle range.

Also, the bending device may further include a control unit that moves the chuck mechanism holding the workpiece in a longitudinal direction of the workpiece by means of the articulated robot when bending the workpiece by revolving the clamping die by means of the bending mechanism.

Anyone of or a combination of these various features may be employed for the first aspect of the invention.

Effects of the Invention

The bending device according to the present invention achieves an effect that a large installation space is not required. Another effect is that when the chuck mechanism is configured to turn a workpiece around the longitudinal direction thereof, no restriction will be imposed on a direction of bending. A further effect is that bending can be performed in a preferred manner by moving the chuck mechanism holding the workpiece in the longitudinal direction of the workpiece by means of the articulated robot when the bending mechanism revolves the clamping die to thereby bend the workpiece.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a bending device in a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the bending device in the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of an articulated robot in the first embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged schematic diagram of a bending mechanism in the first embodiment;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged front elevational view showing a cross section of part of the chuck mechanism in the first embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view taken along line VI-VI of FIG. 5,

FIG. 7 is an enlarged side elevational view of the chuck mechanism in the first embodiment;

FIGS. 8A-8C are explanatory views illustrating twisting by the articulated robot in the first embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a block diagram showing a control system of a bending device in a second embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing an example of a bending control process, which is performed in a control circuit of the second embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart showing an example of a bending mechanism control process, which is performed in the control circuit of the second embodiment; and

FIG. 12 is a flowchart showing an example of a robot control process, which is performed in the control circuit of the second embodiment.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS			
1	device base	2	articulated robot
2	workpiece	6, 8, 10	parallel joint
12, 14	perpendicular joint		
40	bending mechanism	42	bending die
46	bending arm	47	first cylinder
48	clamping die	50	wiper die
52	pressure die	58	fixing base
60	mandrel mechanism	64	chuck mechanism
31	mandrel	62	twisting mechanism
66	chuck body	74, 76	claw member
84	tubular member	120	control circuit
122	turn detection sensor		

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, a detailed description will be provided on a best mode for carrying out the present invention, with reference to the drawings.

[First Embodiment]

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, reference numeral 1 denotes a device base, and an articulated robot 2 is placed on the device base 1. As shown in FIG. 3, the articulated robot 2 is provided with three, first through third, parallel joints 6, 8 and 10 turning around mutually parallel axes and with two, first and second, perpendicular joints 12 and 14, turning around axes perpendicular to the respective parallel axes.

The articulated robot 2 is provided with a fixed portion 16 fixed to the device base 1, and the fixed portion 16 and a first swivel base 18 are connected to each other by the first perpendicular joint 12. The first perpendicular joint 12 has a known mechanism for turning the first swivel base 18 around a vertical axis CV1 by a predetermined angle.

One end of a first arm 20 is connected to the first swivel base 18 via the first parallel joint 6. The first parallel joint 6 has a known mechanism for turning the first arm 20 around a horizontal axis CH1 by a predetermined angle. The horizontal axis CH1 of the first parallel joint 6 and the vertical axis CV1 of the first perpendicular joint 12 are perpendicular to each other.

The other end of the first arm 20 and one end of a second arm 22 are connected to each other via a second parallel joint 8. The second parallel joint 8 has a known mechanism for turning the second arm 22 by a predetermined angle around an axis CH2 parallel to the horizontal axis CH1 of the first parallel joint 6.

A second swivel base 24 is connected to the other end of the second arm 22 via the second perpendicular joint 14. The second perpendicular joint 14 has a known mechanism for turning the second swivel base 24 by a predetermined angle around an axis CV2 perpendicular to the horizontal axes CH1 and CH2 of the first and second parallel joints 6 and 8.

One end of a distal end arm 26 is connected to the second swivel base 24 via the third parallel joint 10. The third parallel joint 10 turns the distal end arm 26 around an axis CH3 parallel to the horizontal axes CH1 and CH2 of the first and second parallel joints 6 and 8. Also, in the present embodiment, a turning joint 32 turning around a longitudinal axis of the second arm 22 is provided to the second arm 22.

A bending mechanism 40 is mounted on a fixing base 58 integrally formed with the device base 1. As shown in FIG. 4, the bending mechanism 40 is provided with a bending die 42 formed depending on a bending radius of an elongated workpiece 4 such as a pipe, and a groove 44 depending on a diameter of the workpiece 4 is formed in an outer circumfer-

ence of the bending die 42. The bending die 42 along with a bending arm 46 is turnably supported by the fixing base 58, and the bending arm 46 is attached so as to be turned by a first cylinder 47. Although the bending die 42 having a single groove 44 is shown in FIG. 4, the bending die 42 may have a plurality of grooves 44 corresponding to bending radii of the workpiece 4 and formed in a layered manner.

A clamping die 48 is movably supported on the bending arm 46 so as to face the bending die 42, and the clamping die 48 is configured to be driven by a second cylinder 49 to hold the workpiece 4 between the bending die 42 and the clamping die 48. Also, a wiper die 50 may be disposed close to the bending die 42.

A pressure die 52 is movably supported on a slide base 53 alongside the clamping die 48. The pressure die 52 is configured to be driven by a third cylinder 54 to be abutted to the workpiece 4 and receive a reaction force during a bending process. The slide base 53 is slidably supported in an axial direction of the workpiece 4 and is configured to be driven by the cylinder 56. A mandrel mechanism 60 is disposed on the device base 1 so as to be opposed to the bending mechanism 40. The mandrel mechanism 60 is for inserting a mandrel 61 into a pipe as the workpiece 4 by a cylinder 63.

Also, a chuck mechanism 64 having a twisting mechanism 62 is attached to an end of the distal end arm 26 of the articulated robot 2. As shown in FIGS. 5-7, the chuck mechanism 64 includes a turning member 72 turnably supported by a chuck body 66 via a pair of bearings 68, 70. A turning axis of the turning member 72 is arranged to be parallel to the above-mentioned horizontal axes CH1, CH2 and CH3.

A pair of claw members 74, 76 are supported at a front end of the turning member 72 so as to be swingable around fulcrum pins 78, 80. The turning member 72 includes a sliding hole 82 formed in an axial direction thereof, and a tubular member 84 is slidably inserted into the sliding hole 82. The tubular member 84 is hollow, allowing the workpiece 4 to be inserted therethrough.

A gear 88 is attached to a rear end of the turning member 72 via a connection member 86, and a pinion gear 92, which is attached to a hydraulic motor 90 fixed to the chuck body 66, is engaged with the gear 88.

As shown in FIG. 7, the gear 88 has a 180 degree sector shape, and it is configured such that a pair of stopper members 89a, 89b attached to the gear 88 hit a projecting portion 66a integrally formed with the chuck body 66, to thereby turn the gear 88 within a predetermined angle range of 120 degrees. Also, a cutout portion 93 is provided in the chuck body 66, the turning member 72 and the tubular member 84 in their longitudinal directions to allow the mandrel 61 to pass through the cutout portion 93.

Key members 98, 100 attached to the tubular member 84 are slidably placed in a pair of slits 94, 96 formed in the turning member 72, and the turning member 72 and the tubular member 84 are configured to be relatively axially slidable but integrally turnable with each other around the longitudinal direction of the workpiece 4.

As shown in FIG. 6, a plurality of cam followers 102 are attached to an outer periphery of a rear end of the tubular member 84 along a circumferential direction thereof, and the cam followers 102 are inserted in a groove 106 formed in a transfer member 104.

The transfer member 104 is attached to a pressure plate 108, and the pressure plate 108 is held by guide shafts 110, which are slidably mounted to the chuck body 66, so as to be movable in a sliding direction of the tubular member 84. Also, a rod of a cylinder 112 mounted to the chuck body 66 is connected to the pressure plate 108.

Pins 114, 116 are provided in slits 84a, 84b at a front end of the tubular member 84. It is configured such that the pins 114, 116 are engaged with the claw members 74, 76, and that when the tubular member 84 is moved forward or rearward, the claw members 74, 76 swing, and thereby a periphery of the workpiece 4 is released from or held by the claw members 74, 76.

FIG. 6 shows, above a center line, a state in which the tubular member 84 is moved rearward to cause the claw member 74 to swing, and thereby the periphery of the workpiece 4 is held by the claw member 74, while showing, below the center line, a state in which the tubular member 84 is moved forward to cause the claw member 76 to swing, and thereby the workpiece 4 is released from the claw member 76.

Next, a description will be provided on an operation of the bending device in the above embodiment.

First, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 and the first and second perpendicular joints 12, 14 of the articulated robot 2 are driven to move the chuck mechanism 64 to an end of the workpiece 4, and the chuck mechanism 64 is controlled such that the workpiece 4 is held by the chuck mechanism 64. When holding the workpiece 4 with the chuck mechanism 64, the chuck mechanism 64 is moved so that the workpiece 4 and the tubular member 84 are coaxially positioned, and then is moved in the longitudinal direction of the workpiece 4 to insert the workpiece 4 into the tubular member 84.

Then, the cylinder 112 is driven to move the pressure plate 108 and the transfer member 104, and thereby the tubular member 84 is moved via the cam followers 102. As a result, the claw members 74, 76 are caused to swing and the periphery of the workpiece 4 is held between the claw members 74, 76.

Subsequently, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 and the first and second perpendicular joints 12, 14 of the articulated robot 2 are driven to move the workpiece 4 to the bending mechanism 40. In doing so, the workpiece 4 is moved such that a point to be bent of the workpiece 4 is inserted into the groove 44 of the bending die 42 as shown in FIG. 4.

After the workpiece 4 is moved, the clamping die 48 and the pressure die 52 are driven to hit the workpiece 4, the bending arm 46 is turned centering around the bending die 42 to revolve the clamping die 48 around the bending die 42, and simultaneously the cylinder 56 is driven to move the pressure die 52 in the axial direction of the workpiece 4 by means of the slide base 53, and thus bending is performed. The mandrel 61 may be inserted into the workpiece 4 by the mandrel mechanism 60 while performing the bending.

After the bending is completed, the bending arm 46, the clamping die 48 and the pressure die 52 are returned to their original positions. When a next bending is to be performed, the articulated robot 2 is controlled to move the chuck mechanism 64, to thereby move the workpiece 4 to a next bending point, and bending of the workpiece 4 is performed by the bending mechanism 40.

To change a bending direction, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 of the articulated robot 2 are controlled to turn the chuck mechanism 64, which is holding the workpiece 4, around the longitudinal direction of the workpiece 4, as shown in FIGS. 8A, 8E, 80. As a result, the workpiece 4 is twisted around the longitudinal direction thereof, and thus the bending direction can be changed. However, when the workpiece 4 is twisted by controlling the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10, the workpiece 4 cannot be twisted by 360 degree due to interference between the second arm 22 and the workpiece 4.

In this case, the hydraulic motor 90 is driven to turn the pinion gear 92, the gear 88, the turning member 72, the keys 98, 100, the tubular member 84 and the claw members 74, 76 around the longitudinal direction of the workpiece 4. As a result, the workpiece 4 is twisted around the longitudinal direction thereof along with the chuck mechanism 64.

In the present embodiment, the workpiece 4 can be twisted within an angle range until the stopper members 89a, 89b hit the projecting portion 66a. Therefore, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 of the articulated robot 2 are controlled to turn the chuck mechanism 64 until the stopper members 89a, 89b hit the projecting portion 66a to achieve a required bending direction, and thus the workpiece 4 is further twisted.

After the bending is completed, the chuck mechanism 64 is controlled to release the workpiece 4. Since the articulated robot 2 moves the workpiece 4 to the bending mechanism 40 with the workpiece 4 held by the chuck mechanism 64, and the workpiece 4 is subjected to bending, the device can be made small in size, and requires less installation space. Also, since the workpiece 4 is turned around its longitudinal direction by means of the chuck mechanism, it is possible to avoid interference between the second arm 22 and the workpiece 4, and to change the bending direction of the workpiece 4 within 360 degree.

[Second Embodiment]

Since the major structure of a bending device in a second embodiment is the same as that in the first embodiment, a description of the major structure is not repeated.

In the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 9, the articulated robot 2, the chuck mechanism 64 and the bending mechanism 40 are connected to a control circuit 120 as control means, and a turning angle of the bending arm 46 is detected by a turn detection sensor 122 using an encoder and is outputted to the control circuit 120.

Next, an explanation will be provided with reference to flowcharts shown in FIG. 10 through FIG. 12 regarding the above described operation of the bending device as well as a bending control process performed by the control circuit 120.

First, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 and the first and second perpendicular joints 12, 14 of the articulated robot 2 are driven to move the chuck mechanism 64 to an end of the workpiece 4, and the chuck mechanism 64 is controlled such that the workpiece 4 is held by the chuck mechanism 64. When holding the workpiece 4, the chuck mechanism 64 is moved so that the workpiece 4 and the tubular member 84 are coaxially positioned, and then the chuck mechanism 64 is moved in a longitudinal direction of the workpiece 4 to insert the workpiece 4 into the tubular member 84.

Then, the cylinder 112 is driven to move the pressure plate 108 and the transfer member 104, to thereby move the tubular member 84 via the cam followers 102. As a result, the claw members 74, 76 are caused to swing and the periphery of the workpiece 4 is held by the claw members 74, 76.

Subsequently, the first through third parallel joints 6, 8, 10 and the first and second perpendicular joints 12, 14 of the articulated robot 2 are driven to move the workpiece 4 to the bending mechanism 40. In doing so, the workpiece 4 is moved such that a point to be bent is inserted into the groove 44 of the bending die 42 as shown in FIG. 4.

After the workpiece 4 is moved, the clamping die and the pressure die 52 are driven to hit the workpiece 4, the bending arm 46 is turned centering around the bending die 42 to thereby revolve the clamping die 48 around the bending die 42, and simultaneously the cylinder 56 is driven to move the pressure die 52 in the axial direction of the workpiece 4 by means of the slide base 53, and thus bending is performed.

The mandrel **61** may be inserted into the workpiece **4** by the mandrel mechanism **60** while performing the bending.

After the bending is completed, the bending arm **46**, the clamping die **48** and the pressure die **52** are returned to their original positions. When a next bending is to be performed, the articulated robot **2** is controlled to move the chuck mechanism **64**, to thereby move the workpiece **4** to a next bending point, and bending of the workpiece **4** is performed by the bending mechanism **40**.

In the bending, while the clamping die **48** is revolved around the bending die **42**, the workpiece **4** is held between the bending die **42** and the clamping die **48**, and the bending die **42** is turned along with the bending arm **46**. During this, the workpiece **4** is pulled out in its longitudinal direction.

In the bending, a bending control process is performed. As shown in FIG. **10**, bending conditions, such as a bending angle and a bending radius of the bending die **42**, are first read (Step **200**), and a moving amount of the chuck mechanism **64** is calculated from the bending angle and the bending radius of the bending die **42** (Step **210**). That is, a moving amount of the workpiece **4** while being pulled out in the longitudinal direction thereof during the bending is calculated.

Next, a bending operation speed for turning the bending arm **46** and a transfer operation speed for moving the chuck mechanism **64** are calculated (Step **220**). The bending operation speed is a speed at which the bending arm **46** is turned by the first cylinder **47**, while the transfer operation speed is a speed at which the chuck mechanism **64** is transferred in the longitudinal direction of the workpiece **4** by the articulated robot **2**.

To perform bending by turning the bending arm **46** in accordance with the bending angle of the workpiece **4**, calculation is performed such that the bending operation speed at which the workpiece **4** is pulled out by turning the bending arm **46** by the first cylinder **47** and the transfer operation speed of the chuck mechanism **64** by the articulated robot **2** are the same.

After the operation speeds are calculated, a bending start command is outputted to the articulated robot **2** and the bending mechanism **40** (Step **230**). When the bending start command is output, the workpiece **4** is held by the chuck mechanism **64** of the articulated robot **2**, and the point to be bent of the workpiece **4** is inserted in the groove **44** of the bending die **42**, and additionally in the bending mechanism **40**, the clamping die **48** and the pressure die **52** are driven to hit the workpiece **4**, as shown in FIG. **4**, to thereby hold the workpiece **4** between the bending die **42** and the clamping die **48**.

When the bending start command is outputted (Step **240**), the bending mechanism **40** drives the first cylinder **47** at the bending operation speed calculated by the processing in Step **220** and performs bending operation to turn the bending arm **46** (Step **250**). When bending operation of the bending arm **46** is performed by the first cylinder **47** in accordance with a predetermined bending angle, it is determined that bending has been completed (Step **260**). In doing this, the bending angle of the bending arm **46** is detected by a turn detection sensor **122**.

When the bending start command is outputted (Step **270**), the transfer operation to move the chuck mechanism **64** is performed by the articulated robot **2** (Step **280**). In doing this, the articulated robot **2** is controlled such that the moving amount of the chuck mechanism **64** calculated by the processing in Step **210** and the transfer operation speed of the chuck mechanism **64** calculated by the processing in Step **220**

are achieved. When the chuck mechanism **64** is moved, it is determined that bending has been completed (Step **290**).

In the bending, as described above, the chuck mechanism **64** is moved by the articulated robot **2** with the workpiece **4** held by the chuck mechanism **64** and the workpiece **4** is bent by the bending mechanism **40**. Thus, the workpiece **4** may be bent in a preferred manner while the workpiece **4** is securely supported.

The present invention described above is not limited to these embodiments, but may be practiced in various forms within the scope not departing from the spirit of the present invention. For example, the first embodiment and the second embodiment have been described as separate embodiments, it may of course be possible to practice the invention by incorporating the functions of the second embodiment into the bending device of the first embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. A bending device having a bending mechanism for holding an elongated workpiece between a bending die and a clamping die revolvable around the bending die, and revolving the clamping die, to thereby bend the workpiece, the bending device comprising:

a fixing base on which the bending mechanism is mounted, and

an articulated robot which is fixed to the fixing base, on which a chuck mechanism for holding the workpiece is mounted, and which moves the chuck mechanism, wherein

the articulated robot includes a plurality of parallel joints turning around mutually parallel axes,

the chuck mechanism includes a chuck body and a turning member turnably supported by the chuck body,

the chuck body includes a projecting portion,

the turning member includes a pair of stopper members configured to hit the projecting portion, and

the chuck mechanism is configured to turn the turning member within a predetermined angle range, to thereby twist the workpiece held by the chuck mechanism around a longitudinal direction thereof within the angle range by making the projecting portion hit the pair of stopper members, and

a control unit configured to further twist the workpiece by controlling the plurality of parallel joints of the articulated robot.

2. The bending device according to claim 1, wherein the chuck mechanism includes a tubular member which is supported by the turning member in a slidable manner and into which the workpiece is longitudinally inserted, and claw members which are swingably supported by the turning member so as to be caused to swing by a sliding movement of the tubular member, and

wherein the chuck mechanism is configured to move the tubular member to cause the claw members to swing and hold a periphery of the workpiece with the claw members.

3. The bending device according to claim 1, wherein the articulated robot includes a plurality of perpendicular joints turning around axes perpendicular to the parallel axes.

4. The bending device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit moves the chuck mechanism holding the workpiece in a longitudinal direction of the workpiece by means of the articulated robot when bending the workpiece by revolving the clamping die by means of the bending mechanism.